

# Of Interest to Every Woman

Edited by Martha Westover

## A LINE O' CHEER EACH DAY O' TH' YEAR



BY JOHN W. WEBSTER.  
FEB. 12.

### LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

When deep in trials I am thrust,  
Pursued by some soul-tearing must,  
With duties harsh that must be met  
And overcome with sore regret,  
I think of LINCOLN, born this day,  
And all the things along his way:  
Of how he wore life's galling chains;  
Of how he bore his cross of pain;  
Of how the wistful smile of grace  
Lit up the sadness of his face.  
The while he battled with his fears  
And rose to triumph through his tears.

And when I think how his great heart  
All uncomplaining bore its part,  
I turn and find my strength renewed  
To face my task with fortitude.



## The Great Trials of History

The Trial of  
Prof. John W. Webster.

If you were to search the annals of crime in both this country and Europe, it is not likely that you would find a more extraordinary case than the murder of Dr. George Parkman, a millionaire, by Professor John W. Webster, an instructor at Harvard College. The prominence of the murder would be the cause of your astonishment and the very thing that caused the crime. The Parkman-Webster murder trial remains as interesting and as vital in its importance to-day as it was in 1849, when the entire country was stirred by the murder and the developments brought out at the trial.

Dr. Parkman was a philanthropist and a highly respected citizen. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Medical College, and it was through his influence that Professor Webster secured his position at Harvard.

The doctor left home one morning to make a purchase for the family. When he failed to return they became anxious, and the following day instituted a search for him. The search was kept up for more than a week, not only in Boston and vicinity, but over land and water and under water.

Finally it was learned that Dr. Parkman had had an appointment with Professor Webster on the evening Friday in the latter's rooms in the Medical College of Boston, in which institution he lectured. It took considerable thought before any one was willing to lay even the slightest suspicion upon the honored professor. But all clues led to the professor, and finally it was decided to examine his apartments in the college.

The premises used by the professor consisted of a lecture-room, an upper

laboratory, furnished with a stove, water and a sink, and a small room adjoining, where chemical materials were kept. These were on the first floor. By a basement stairway a way was made to a vault at the base of the building, and it was in this vault, a week after the murder, on November 30, that there was discovered lying in the vault parts of a male human body.

In consequence of this disclosure Professor Webster was immediately apprehended. Then a more careful search was made, which resulted in the finding, here among the vaults, a chest, a large hunting-knife, and various parts of a human body.

In arresting Professor Webster three of the Boston police proceeded at night to a room in the Cambridge Hotel, where he was staying, and he was taken to the police station. When they reached the jail and he found himself a prisoner, he said: "What is the meaning of all this?" To this Mr. Clapp replied: "You are now in custody on the charge of being the murderer of Dr. Parkman."

On hearing this announcement, he uttered two or three sentences which were not distinctly understood, but which were supposed to refer to the nature of the crime with which he was charged.

After a long investigation of the case the grand jury found an indictment against the prisoner for the murder of Dr. George Parkman, which came on for trial at Boston before Chief Justice, Wilde, Metcalf and Devere, upon the nineteenth of March, 1849. Some time before the judge took the stand, upon the bench, Professor Webster entered and took his seat in the felon's dock. When the indictment was read to him he pleaded "Not guilty." His counsel was exonerated.

The trial lasted during eleven days, there being no fewer than 116 witnesses examined—forty-seven of them called on behalf of the accused, including his professional friends and neighbors. Scientific testimony was also given by Professor O. W. Holmes and others, and the court sat eight or nine hours each day. The testimony was of a most deeply interesting and exciting character.

It was brought out that the cause of the murder was a dispute over the payment of a debt that Webster was owing to Dr. Parkman. Through the protracted trial the prisoner maintained a perfect composure, and previous to the charge of the Judge Webster addressed the jury, explaining away the evidence, and then him and asserting his innocence.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty. After several attempts to give the verdict set aside, and when this was found impossible of accomplishment, Professor Webster confessed his guilt, but he said he was provoked to striking Parkman at the moment he had made and with no intent to seriously harm him. So plain, however, were the facts involving his guilt that he was compelled to pay the extreme penalty of the law with full view of the classic halls of Harvard.

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**THE SCIENCE OF FRYING**

Told in a Quarter of Principles That Cover the Subject.

Moisture causes hot fat to splutter and makes the color and crispness of the article fried therefore have all foods to be fried as dry as possible.

Food placed in fat before it is the right temperature, greasy, sordid, indigestible and badly colored, therefore wait till a faint bluish smoke rises from the fat before putting in the food.

Very hot fat seals the outside of the food to be fried at once, preventing grease seeping into or juices escaping from the food, and overcooked fat makes the food very unwholesome; therefore, be careful the fat does not become overcooked and burn. If the smoke rises very thickly the fat is too hot, and if the pan is not removed from the fire it will burst into flame.

Curled celery is made in the following way: Use white celery, remove the coarse third and stand in a pan of water until served.

Big roses of satin and gold tissue are and the favored glaze flowers for evening.

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**THE VELVET HIND**

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## MENU

**Breakfast.**  
Steamed Dates. Cereal.  
Kipped Herring. Buttered Toast.  
Coffee.  
**Luncheon.**  
Veal Chops.  
Baked Beans with Tomato Sauce.  
Brown Bread. Cake.  
**Tea.**  
Chicken Broth with Rice.  
Fried Chicken. Corn.  
Creamed Potatoes. Stewed Onions.  
Lettuce and Tomato Salad.  
Lemon Pie. Coffee.

## A US. FUL NOVELTY



The fashionable sash pocket to hang from the waist can be attached or removed instantly.

## USEFUL OLD CLOTHES

BY FRANCES MARSHALL.

The day has gone by when every scrap of old muslin or linen must be saved for bandages or lint. Even in times of war, nowadays, modern antiseptic surgical dressings are found cheaper and safer than those donated by the thrifty housewife.

But there are still many uses for old clothes, even for scraps of old linen and cotton material.

To begin with, if there is any chance that you will do any traveling, save old umbrellas, of any description, until that time they can be carried with you and thrown away en route as soon as they are hopelessly worn. Thus your baggage will be continually lightened, so that purchases can be acquired. Moreover, the various treatments received at laundries during the course of a journey are enough to wear out even the stoutest-hearted underwear. It is far better that old underwear rather than new be subjected to their methods.

Woolen cloths are the best for cleaning metal of any kind. Hence any old flannel clothes should be washed and cut into neat squares and oblongs for metal cleaning.

Old knitted underwear can be cut into suitable pieces and used for cleaning cloths. Knap cloths, floor cloths and stove-polishing cloths can all be made of heavy knitted underwear.

Gauze underwear can be cut into neat squares and used for dust cloths. It is the best material for dust cloths that can be had.

Highly polished furniture can be best dusted with a soft silk or crepe de chine cloth. So an old silk or crepe de chine cloth can be washed and cut into moderately large dustcloths, which may be catstiched or hemmed by machine.

Cotton crepes with chenille embroidery are among the prettiest of the imported stuffs.

## WINTER FRESH AIR

Every hostess realizes, or ought to realize, the value of fresh air. Every hostess, surely, realizes that the guests at her house are either livelier or duller than they are at other people's houses. And if they are livelier she may put the fact down, not entirely to her method of entertaining, but partly to her method of ventilating. For one thing, fresh air is an aid to digestion, and indication makes people sleepy. Often the lethargic drowsiness that is partly caused by a heavy supper is only an evidence of indigestion, which plenty of fresh air would conquer.

It is difficult to ventilate a small dining-room that is too filled with dinner guests. The windows, all of them, should be opened wide for several hours in the afternoon, but they should be partly closed at night, before dinner so that the room can be normally warm. Nothing is more inhospitable than to have rooms where the women will appear with bare arms and shoulders only, but a window, at least one window should be left open a little at the top and a little at the bottom, before and during dinner. A screen can be so placed that no draught is felt.

A fireplace is an aid to hospitality, not only because of the hospitable glow given by a good open fire, but because of the fact that the suction from the chimney draws into the room a window in an adjoining room through which the fresh air can come should be left partly open.

Never leave a door at the head of a stairway open when there are guests on the floor below, unless all doors entering the hall are closed. A door open at the head of a stairway can create such a draught that it brings real discomfort, perhaps danger, to any one sitting in its path.

A good way to ventilate a room which seems close is to open a window wide both top and bottom, and then rapidly swing a door in an opposite wall back and forth. This swinging creates a suction which draws the stale air out of the corners and pulls fresh air in the window.

Of course fresh air is essential to health and comfort, at least in our modern opinion. In the old days it was customary to burn various scents to freshen the air of the rooms, which were, in cold weather, necessarily shut up for the sake of warmth. It is said that both Napoleon and Josephine strongly disliked artificial scents, so that the only thing they would have burned in their rooms was vinegar. Today, if after pulling a room seems close, perhaps because of a heavy meal, atmosphere outdoors—try tracing the atmosphere in this way: Fill a cup with boiling water and drop four or five drops of oil of lavender. In it the resulting freshness is invigorating.

In trimming evening dresses with fur, dark fur should be used on light material and vice versa. Often a fringe of beads—gold, silver, amber or fringe—appears below it.

**Pills Pills**

Headaches. Headaches.  
Biliousness. Biliousness.  
Constipation. Constipation.

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## OYSTERS

BY FRANCES MARSHALL.

Here are some oyster recipes to suggest variety to the lover of that appetizing bivalve.

Oyster cocktails are made in this way: Put the oysters in cocktail glasses and cover them with a dressing made of equal parts of lemon juice and tomato catsup flavored with a dash of Worcestershire sauce, salt to taste and some cayenne pepper. Small oysters are better than large ones for cocktails.

Grilled oysters call for large ones. Put them in a bowl with some melted butter, pepper and salt, and leave them there for half an hour. Remove them and around each oyster wrap a slice of lean bacon, rolled first in minced parsley and buttered bread crumbs. Run a skewer through as many oysters as it will hold and broil them quickly over a hot fire. Serve on thin slices of hot buttered toast.

For fried oysters have fine cracker crumbs. Drain the oysters and dry them on a soft, clean cloth. Dip them in an egg, beaten with a tablespoonful of cold water, and then in the cracker crumbs. Fry in hot, deep fat until golden brown. Drop on a sheet of brown paper for a moment, to absorb the grease, and serve hot. The drying of the oysters and the addition of a little water to the egg make the crumbs stick better.

Scalloped oysters call for oysters first scalded in their own liquor. They should be lifted from the liquor with a silver fork and arranged in the bottom of a buttered dish, then sprinkled with salt, pepper, melted butter and cracker crumbs. On these should go another layer of oysters and the dish should be filled with alternate layers of oysters and crumbs with crumbs on top. Thicken the liquor with a little flour, rubbed in some butter, and pour the liquor over the oysters. Brown in the oven and serve hot. Another way to make scalloped oysters is to put them in a baking dish, and pour over them white sauce, well seasoned. They should be topped with buttered crumbs and browned.

## A STEP SAVED

IS A STEP AHEAD

"A penny saved is a penny earned," wrote Benjamin Franklin. He might have followed with equal economic truth by declaring that a step saved is a step ahead. A step saved is not only time saved; it is strength held in reserve for other instant or necessary uses.

This is the controlling idea in the arrangement of the size, furniture, fixtures and implements of the up-to-date kitchen. An authority in the matter of kitchen economics declares the prime idea is the saving of space as a means of cutting expenses. To this end some surprising schemes have been devised in recent years. The idea is to get everything within easy reach of the worker's hands, avoiding the necessity of frequent trips across the room in the preparation of food, or, when meals are being served, from kitchen to dining-room. The saving of space saves the kitchen cabinet, a glorified pantry, where work bench, tool chest and grocer's stores are assembled.

Every respectable piece of furniture in appearance, and its versatility is unlimited. Among other things, it has numerous shelves, cupboards, closets, a tilting and removable top, a detachable door, a sugar bin, a pounding and cutting board, an extension sliding table top, a ventilated cooling cupboard, a rack for the grocer's bills, and so on indefinitely. It is not nearly so expensive as it sounds, and the number of edibles that can be made or prepared for the stove in, on, around, above and below this article would fill several large, closely-printed cook-books. The cabinet is of several varieties as regards the materials of which it is made, but wood is always the chief one, of course, while the main difference in the varieties is in their exterior finish. The materials that go into pie, cakes and pastry, but it is amply competent to store away liberal quantities of edibles, either already made or yet to be made.

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## VARIATIONS UPON

THE SPRING COAT

No item of the early spring outfit is more important than the work or coat. Little frocks of soft materials and there are many occasions when a neat, close-fitting gown, worn under a wrap, is preferred to the coat and skirt. Influence just now is mostly toward the line of the man's coat, tightening it, lengthening the coat itself and slightly draping the back.

## Pliable Pettry.

Furs are also shaped and molded. Such soft pettry as seal, as well as mink and white mink, where ermine is not available, are often in kimono shape, three-quarter length, saving insets put in to form almost a round shawl-like drape. Good style is shown in recent designs of coats that have the body of one kind of material and the collar and cuffs of contrast. Nothing is too striking for some of the wraps designed in Paris for the Riviera in winter. For the little frocks are so thin and filmy that a warm covering is essential for afternoon wear. Tiger skin and soft black pony look very well when the model and the trimmings are carried out in black.

## The Russian Note.

The Russian note is still with us, and some heavily braided Cossack coats, in black and tete-de-negre, will be the coming thing. And the rough variety, with huge collars and cuffs of colored fur, have undoubtedly, their uses. One coat is a useful model in tete-de-negre velours de laine with bands of black fox and a swathed belt of one of the rated broad silks. The cap worn with it is velvet for the moment, but it might just as well be carried out in moire silk. That is the coming thing, and the mount is a black ostrich feather, for the color of the cap should match the coat.

Another longish coat is rather dressy, and is in the new flaring style with a rather close-fitting sleeve. The material is gray duvetyne, and the model shows the new molding of shoulders and sleeves. The flounce, collar and cuffs are chinchilla, and the cap is also of duvetyne, with a bunch of flame-colored coq plumes.

## BOUNCES MERE WISPS

Protected by Lovely Cloaks Which Are Not Left in the Cloak Room.

The bodies of all the newest frocks hardly deserve so important and high-sounding a name. They are wisps of transparency, mere atoms of tulle and chiffon, which reveal wealth of pretty lace and ribbon underneath.

To shelter all this fragility the new cloak has been invented. It did not exist a few years ago, because those days there was no daytime fragility to shelter. We left all that to the evening, and drew our line decisively where we imagined it should be drawn. Now, alas, it is no longer all, and it is often difficult to see the subtle differences between a tango-tea creation and a real evening frock.

The cloaks aforesaid are one of the latest and most novel of the day, and a great deal to the picturesque of one's salon. For, needless to say, no one dreams of leaving her magnificent velvet and furs to the tender mercies of the door-keepers. One wears the cloak as regularly as one's height and the tightness of one's skirt will permit, wrapped in one's beautiful outer garment, and drops it negligently about one's feet as one goes down. To the end the lining of the cloak must be quite as, if not more, charming than the other side.

**HOUSEHOLD DUTIES AND FAMILY CARES**

severely tax a woman's strength

and when wife or mother complains of fatigue, nervousness, loss of appetite or energy, she needs rest, out-of-door exercise and building up.

The first thought should be Scott's Emulsion, which is medicinal food free from alcohol or narcotics. Its nourishing force quickly fills hollow cheeks, builds healthy tissue, enriches the blood, restores the health glow, overcomes languor and makes tranquil nerves.

Nothing equals or compares with Scott's Emulsion for just such conditions, but insist on SCOTT'S. At any drug store.

**THE REINACH CO., Inc.**

107 E. BROAD STREET

MILLINERY—Women's and Misses' Outer Apparel.

## New Indian Animal Stories

Why the Grasshopper Learned to Croak.

By John M. Oakison.

Long time ago, in the late afternoons, when the summer was on the land, there used to come to the ears of the little Indian boys and girls a sound like the croaking of frogs in the swamp. Many times they heard it before one of the boys made up his mind to see the frog who croaked where there was no lake.

So this boy set off into the woods one day when he heard the first sound, and as he came closer and closer he listened very carefully. But he could not see any frog, and he could not hear any water either. Then he rolled himself in his blanket, like a log, and lay down to wait.

By and by his busy eyes came upon a grasshopper sitting very still under a bunch of grass—except for his hind legs. These hind legs the grasshopper rubbed together in such a way that the sound he made was just like the croaking of a frog. Then the little boy got up and ran to tell the other children what he had found out. Of course he wanted to know, also, why the grasshopper had learned to do this and he would not be quiet until one of the old men told him:

There was a time (so the old man said) when all the small animals and the insects were the enemies of man. They didn't like man because man killed too many of them—both to eat and by stepping carelessly upon them. In that time man killed most of the little animals and insects at night, after they had gone to bed. They thought it was very unfair.

So all the little animals and the insects called a council to find out a way to get ahead of man, and all who had any ideas were asked to get up and talk to the council.

Many of them had plans for killing all the men, but not many of them could agree on any one plan. Then the frog got up:

"I think," said the frog, "that the first and best thing to do is to get somebody that will stay awake at night and give warning when man goes abroad. If some one will do this,

then the rest of the little animals and insects can get out of his way."

Everybody agreed with the grasshopper, and from that time on he was called the frog. He was glad to go on making his sound at night, and every time one of the race of men came forth, he raised up his voice to warn the other little animals and insects.

Next day the frog tried to find a good place to sleep, but he did not like him a long while. And when he did get to sleep he slept so soundly that before he awoke it was long past the time for darkness to come again.

But about the time when the darkness was coming on, the grasshopper started to go to his home, he stopped to listen for the warning croaks of the frog. Darker and darker it became, and still he did not hear the voice of the frog. So the grasshopper sat down to think about why the frog was silent. And as he thought, he began to rub his hind legs together, as some old men rub their hands together when they think about things.

Then the grasshopper found that he could make a noise like the voice of the frog. He was glad to go on making his sound until he heard the frog, who at last woke up, begin to cry out.

Ever since the grasshopper has filled in the time between sunset and the beginning of the frogs' chorus of warning.

## PSYCHOLOGY AND COLOR

Chicago Judge Positive Furnishings Have Moral Effect on Community.

Chicago, June 12.—Judge Mahoney, of Chicago, said recently he was positive that colors used in furnishings and buildings have a psychological effect upon the morals of a community.

He advanced the opinion that white, light yellow and orange are the colors which are sanest, and perhaps green, for that is the predominating color of nature. Black, brown and deep red are incentives to crime, according to the judge. A man in anger sees red. Despondency causes blueness of feeling. He makes similar comparisons for all the shades of the spectrum. Judge Mahoney goes so far as to say that he would make it a law to force all owners of buildings to paint them a light color.

In the light of these sayings by the learned judge, it is satisfying to note that the predominating tones and colors in rugs, draperies and upholstery for spring are almost invariably in the classes that he declares to be "sane" or "healthful."

## A Fashionable Girdle With Mannish Pockets.

The Girdle's the Thing.

—Note It.

—See it expand.

—Consider its importance.

—It grows in depth right along.

—It may reach from armpits to hips.

—It should begin a bit above the natural waist line.

—It does away with the effect of a waist line altogether.

—It may have sash end additions hanging at the back.

—It is usually of a contrasting color or and is lovely in many-hued subdued stripes.

## FASHIONS AND FADS

For winter sporting wear nothing is prettier than the white velveteen suits, with collars and cuffs of dark fur. The new evening wrap is brilliant in color and trimmed with sumptuous furs, its lines should be absolutely simple.

A French blouse of crepe de chine has irregularly shaped revers of handkerchief linen, underlaid by larger revers of net.

Some of the latest coats have little satin waistcoats to match their pleated tunics. In such cases the coats come nearly to the waist.

The long serge coat, plainly tailored and very practical, is as much as ever in request for common wear, now that spring is approaching.

The new spring hats have trimmings set on at every conceivable angle. The chief thing is that they should look as if the hat were a distant relation. Most of the new spring hats look as if the wearer had put crowns on their heads and filled in the tops of the crowns with pleated net or little curly feathers.

Some of the new lingerie dresses are made of hand embroidery, and yet are very simple for the reason that they have straight tunic skirts and kimono-sleeved waists.

The richest dress trimmings are of net embroidered with beads, wool, silk and gold thread all at once.

Among the new suitings is the one with the chicken-foot check, called "pied de poule." It is very smart.

In Paris the toilettes for afternoon and evening wear are of the lightest and most Directoire-ish styles.

Let's see on almost all dresses and evening headgear. It makes a scintillating background for paradise plumes.

**CHILDREN'S GLASSES**

Often get bent and crooked, thereby destroying to a great extent the value of the lens-correction.

We are always glad to adjust glasses without charge, and will be pleased to have your boy or girl come in regularly for this service.

We make a specialty of promptly and accurately fitting OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

Our service is the best there is, for it is a specialty with us.

**G. L. Hall Optical Co.**

"Eyeglass and Kodak Experts."

211 E. Broad Street.

**Children's Glasses**

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211 E. Broad Street.

**Children's Glasses**

Often get bent and crooked, thereby destroying to a great extent the value of the lens-correction.

We are always glad to adjust glasses without charge, and will be pleased to have your boy or girl come in regularly for this service.

We make a specialty of promptly and accurately fitting OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

Our service is the best there is, for it is a specialty with us.

**G. L. Hall Optical Co.**

"Eyeglass